Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 1, line 23 and ending at page 2, line 17 to read, as follows.

--Referring first to Figure 11, a conventional image forming apparatus will be described. In this Figure, a surface of a photosensitive drum 101 which is an electrostatic latent image bearing member is electrically and uniformly charged by a roller charger 102 (charger) (primary charging), and thereafter, it is exposed to image light by an exposure device 103 so that electrostatic latent image is formed thereon. The electrostatic latent image is developed by a plurality of revolvable developing devices 104a-d supported by supporting member 105 into toner images, which are sequentially and superimposingly transferred (primary transfer) onto an intermediary transfer belt 161 which is an image bearing member of the intermediary transfer unit 106. A primary transfer roller 165 is arranged against photosensitive drum 101 with an intermediary transfer belt therebetween. The color toner images formed on the intermediary transfer belt 161 are all together transferred onto the transfer material (sheet) (secondary transfer) by the secondary transfer roller 166, and are fused and fixed by a fixing device 108. The toner remaining on the photosensitive drum 101 and on the intermediary transfer belt 161 is removed by cleaning devices 107, 167, respectively.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 4, line 13 and ending at page 4, line 14 to read, as follows.

--Figure 1 shows [[show]] an image forming apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention.--

Please amend the paragraphs starting at page 4, line 24 and ending at page 5, line 8 to read, as follows.

--Figures 5(a) and 5(b) show ~~Figure 5 shows~~ resistance values of the primary transfer roller under different ambient conditions.

Figures 6(a) and 6(b) show ~~Figure 6 shows~~ resistance values of the intermediary transfer belt under different ambient conditions.

Figures 7(a) and 7(b) show ~~Figure 7 shows~~ a relation between the ambience resistance property and resistance ratio Rt/Rb.

Figures 8(a) and 8(b) show ~~Figure 8 shows~~ a relation between the ambience resistance property and resistance ratio Rt/Rb.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 8, line 7 and ending at page 8, line 21 to read, as follows.

--When a ~~4 when~~ four color toner image is transferred onto the intermediary transfer belt 61, a recording material in the form of a sheet P (transfer material) is fed in synchronism with the intermediary transfer belt 61, and a secondary transfer roller 66 (second transfer member) having the structure similar to the primary transfer roller 65 is urged to the intermediary transfer belt 61 with the sheet P therebetween. By application of a bias voltage from an unshown high voltage source, the four color toner image is all together transferred onto the sheet P. The sheet P now having the transferred four-color toner image is pressed and heated by the fixing device 8 so that four-color toner image is fused and fixed into a permanent color image.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 13, line 8 and ending at page 13, line 21 to read, as follows.

--Figure 4 shows the results of the investigations of the abnormal electric discharge when the resistances of the intermediary transfer belt 61 and the primary transfer roller 65 are changed. The resistances were measured using the apparatuses described in conjunction with Figures 2 and 3 [[2, 3]] under 23°C50%Rh ambience. The moving speed of the intermediary transfer belt 61 was 100mm/sec, the width of the intermediary transfer belt 61 was 250mm, the widths of the primary transfer roller 65 and the electroconductive roller 263 were 220mm, the pressure by the primary transfer roller 65 was 400 gf, ~~400g f,~~ similarly to those of the actual image forming apparatus.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 16, line 5 and ending at page 16, line 15 to read, as follows.

--The description will be made as to an image forming apparatus according to a second embodiment of the present invention. Figures 5(a), 5(b), 6(a), and 6(b) [[5, 6]] show resistance values of the primary transfer roller under different ambient conditions. Figures 7(a), 7(b), 8(a), and 8(b) ~~7 and 8~~ show relations between the ambience resistance property and resistance ratio Rt/Rb. The same reference numerals as in Embodiment 1 are assigned to the elements having the corresponding functions in this embodiment, and the detailed description thereof is omitted for simplicity.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 16, line 26 and ending at page 17, line 12 to read, as follows.

--Figures 5(a), 5(b), 6(a), and 6(b) [[5, 6]] show the values of resistances of the primary transfer roller 65 and the intermediary transfer belt 61 under different ambient conditions. The abscissa represents the ambient condition including the low temperature / low humidity ambience (10°C10% Rh), ~~(15°C10% Rh),~~ the normal temperature / normal humidity ambience (23°C50% Rh) and the high temperature / high humidity ambience (30°C80% Rh). The ordinate represents the resistances measured through the method which has been described with respect to the first embodiment. Figures 5(a) and 5(b) ~~Figure 5, (a), (b)~~ show the resistances of the primary transfer roller 65 (A1, A2, and Figures 6(a) and 6(b) ~~Figure 6, (a), (b)~~ show the resistances of the intermediary transfer belt 61 (B1, B2).--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 18, line 12 and ending at page 18, line 23 to read, as follows.

--As will be understood from these Figures, the variation amount and tendency of the value of the resistances depending on the time in conditions are significantly influenced by the electroconductive material of the intermediary transfer belt 61 and the primary transfer roller 65. Generally, the ionic electroconductive material exhibits a resistance which is dependent on the amount of water in the ambience, that is, the resistance is low and other high temperature and high humidity conditions, and the resistance is high under the low temperature and low humidity conditions (Figure 5(a); [[5, (a);]] Figure 6(a)). [[6, (a)).]]--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 19, line 18 and ending at page 20, line 2 to read, as follows.

--Figure 7(a) shows ~~Figure 7, (a) show~~ the ambience dependency of resistance and the resistance ratio Rt/Rb. They have the ionic electroconductivity. As will be understood from the Figure, both of the resistances are low under the high temperature and high humidity conditions, and high under the low temperature and low humidity. Thus, the tendencies of the ambience dependency of resistance are the same with each other, and the resistance ratio Rt/Rb is 1.3 - 8.0, that is, it is not less than 1.0 respective of the ambient conditions (the values of the Rt/Rb are indicated at the right side of each of the graphs).--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 20, line 5 and ending at page 20, line 14 to read, as follows.

--Figure 7(b) shows ~~Figure 7, (b) show~~ the ambience dependency of resistance and the resistance ratio Rt/Rb. They have electronic electroconductivity. As will be understood from the Figure, the resistance is high under the high-temperature conditions, and is low under the low-temperature conditions. Thus, the resistances exhibit the same tendencies of ambience dependency of resistance, and the resistance ratio Rt/Rb is 2.4 - 2.6, that is, it is not less than 1.0 respective of the ambient conditions.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 20, line 17 and ending at page 21, line 8 to read, as follows.

--Figure 8(a) shows ~~Figure 8, (a) show~~ the ambience dependency of resistance and the resistance ratio Rt/Rb. The primary transfer roller 65 exhibits ionic

electroconductivity, and the intermediary transfer belt 61 exhibits electronic electroconductivity. The resistance of the primary transfer roller 65 is low under the high temperature and high humidity conditions, and is high under the low temperature and low humidity conditions. On the other hand, the resistance of the intermediary transfer belt 61 is high and other high-temperature conditions, and is low under the low temperature conditions. As a result, the resistance ratio Rt/s Rb are 14.7 and 2.5 under the lower temperature and low humidity ambience conditions and normal temperature and normal humidity ambience, respectively, that is, they are not less than 1.0 under these conditions. However, under the high temperature and high humidity ambience, they are 0.4 which is not more than 1.0.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 21, line 11 and ending at page 22, line 2 to read, as follows.

--Figure 8(b) shows ~~Figure 8, (b) show~~ the ambience dependency of resistance and the resistance ratio Rt/Rb. The primary transfer roller exhibits electronic electroconductivity, and the intermediary transfer roller 65 is high under the high-temperature conditions and is low under the low temperature conditions. On the other hand, the resistance of the intermediary transfer belt 61 is low under the high temperature and high humidity and is high under the low temperature and low humidity conditions. As a result, the resistance ratio Rt/s Rb are 44.0 and 2.5 under the high temperature and high humidity ambience conditions and normal temperature normal humidity ambience conditions, respectively, which are not less than 1.0. However, under the low temperature and low humidity ambience condition, they are 0.2 which is not more than 1.0.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 24, line 3 and ending at page 24, line 16 to read, as follows.

--The image forming apparatus shown in Figure 9 is a so-called tandem type color image forming apparatus wherein a plurality of image forming station are disposed along the transfer belt 61. The photosensitive drum 1a-d is uniformly charged by the charging rollers ~~roller~~ 2a-d, and thereafter, it is exposed to image pattern by exposure devices ~~device~~ 3a-d in synchronism with the movement of the transfer belt 61, by which latent images are formed on the respective photosensitive drums 1a-d. The latent images thus formed are development by developing devices 4a-d into visualize toner images, which are superimposedly transferred onto an intermediary transfer belt 61 by respective primary transfer rollers 65a-d.--